



# Overview of the LIFE Power Plant

Presentation

Georgia Tech Energy Speakers Series

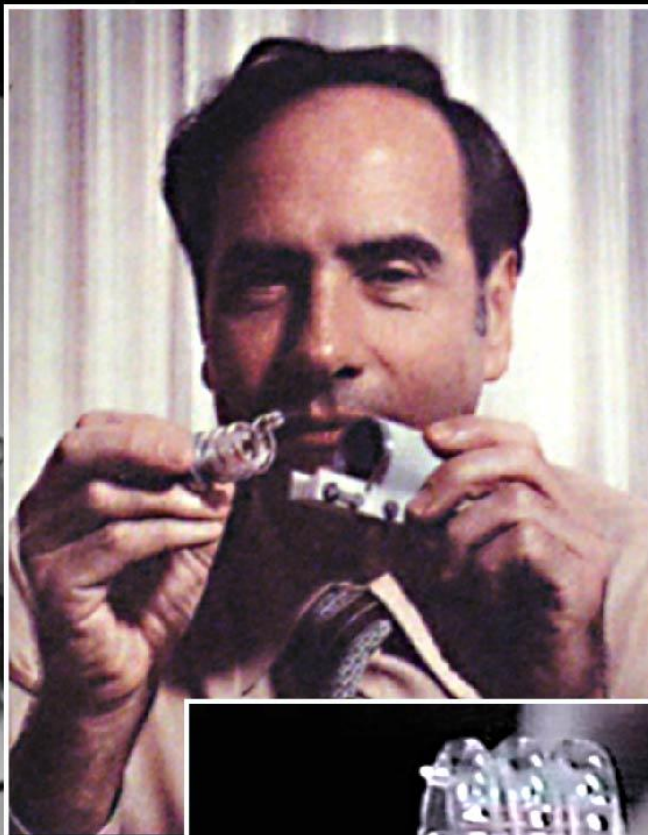
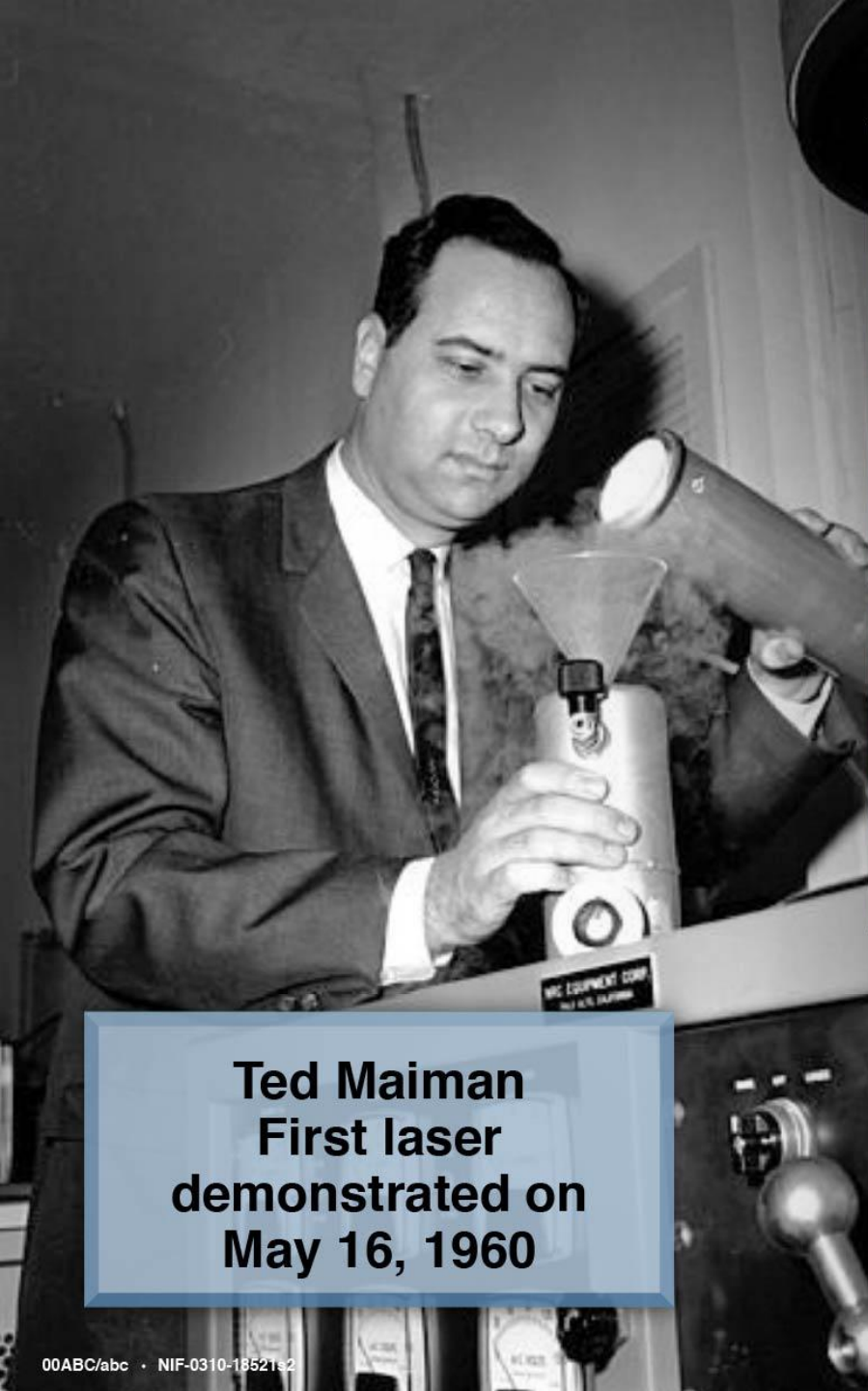
November 16, 2011

Brian T. Debs



**The Sun took about 50 million years  
to initiate fusion**

***How long will it take us here on Earth?***



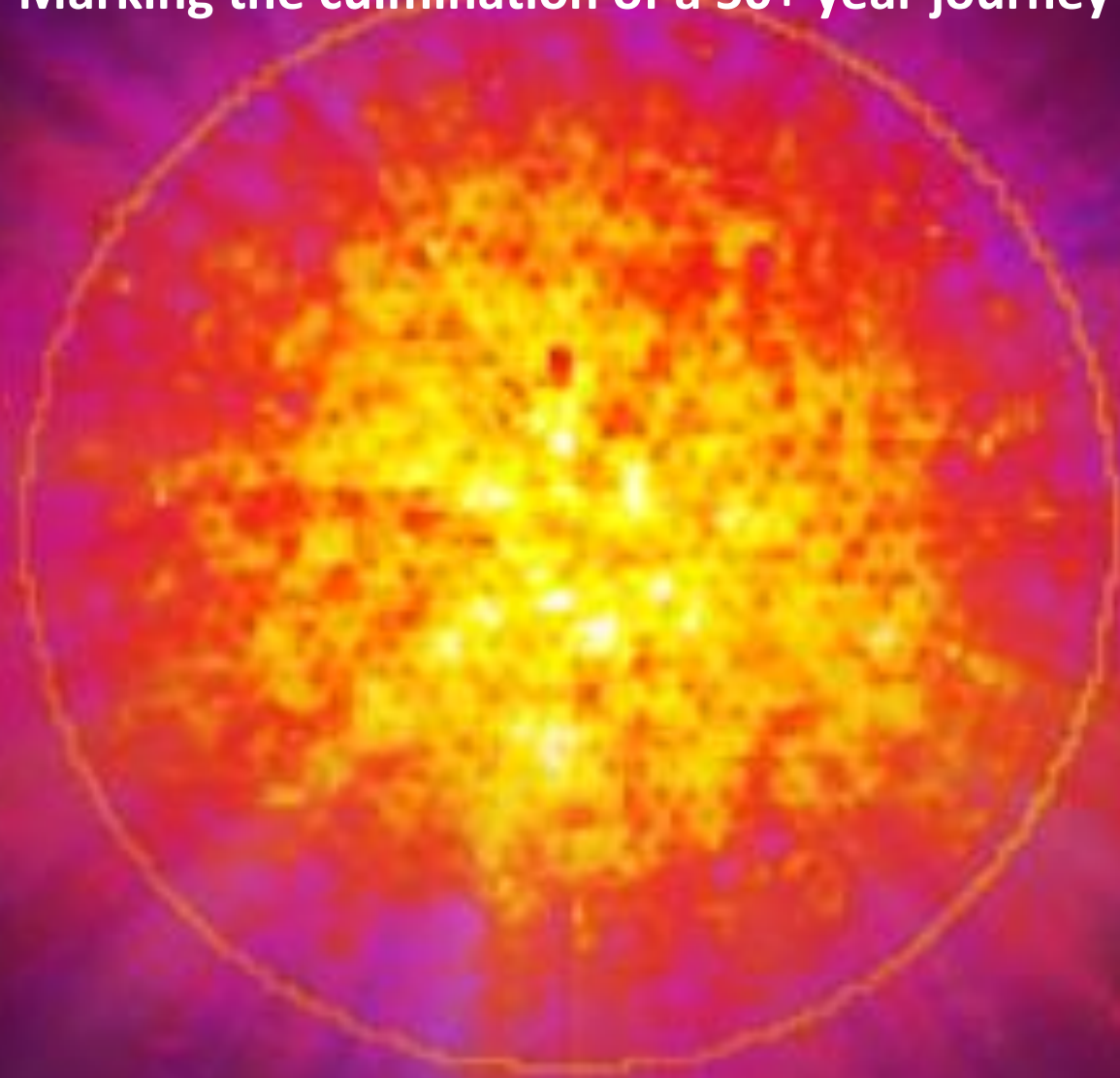
**Ted Maiman  
First laser  
demonstrated on  
May 16, 1960**



**John Nuckolls  
proposed to  
use lasers for  
fusion energy**



**Success with Ignition will herald a new era for fusion –  
Marking the culmination of a 50+ year journey**





# Laser Inertial Fusion Energy (LIFE) is the proof of concept

**Janus, 1973**



**100J IR**

**Argus, 1976**



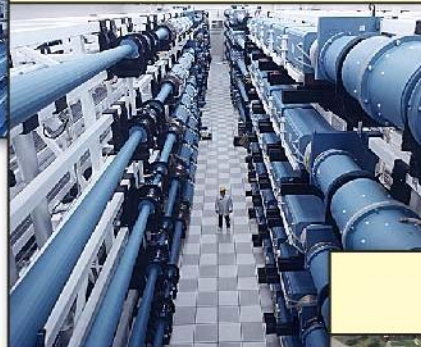
**1kJ IR**

**Shiva, 1977**



**10kJ IR**

**Nova, 1984**



**30kJ UV**

**NIF, 2009**



**NIF will demonstrate  
full-scale performance**

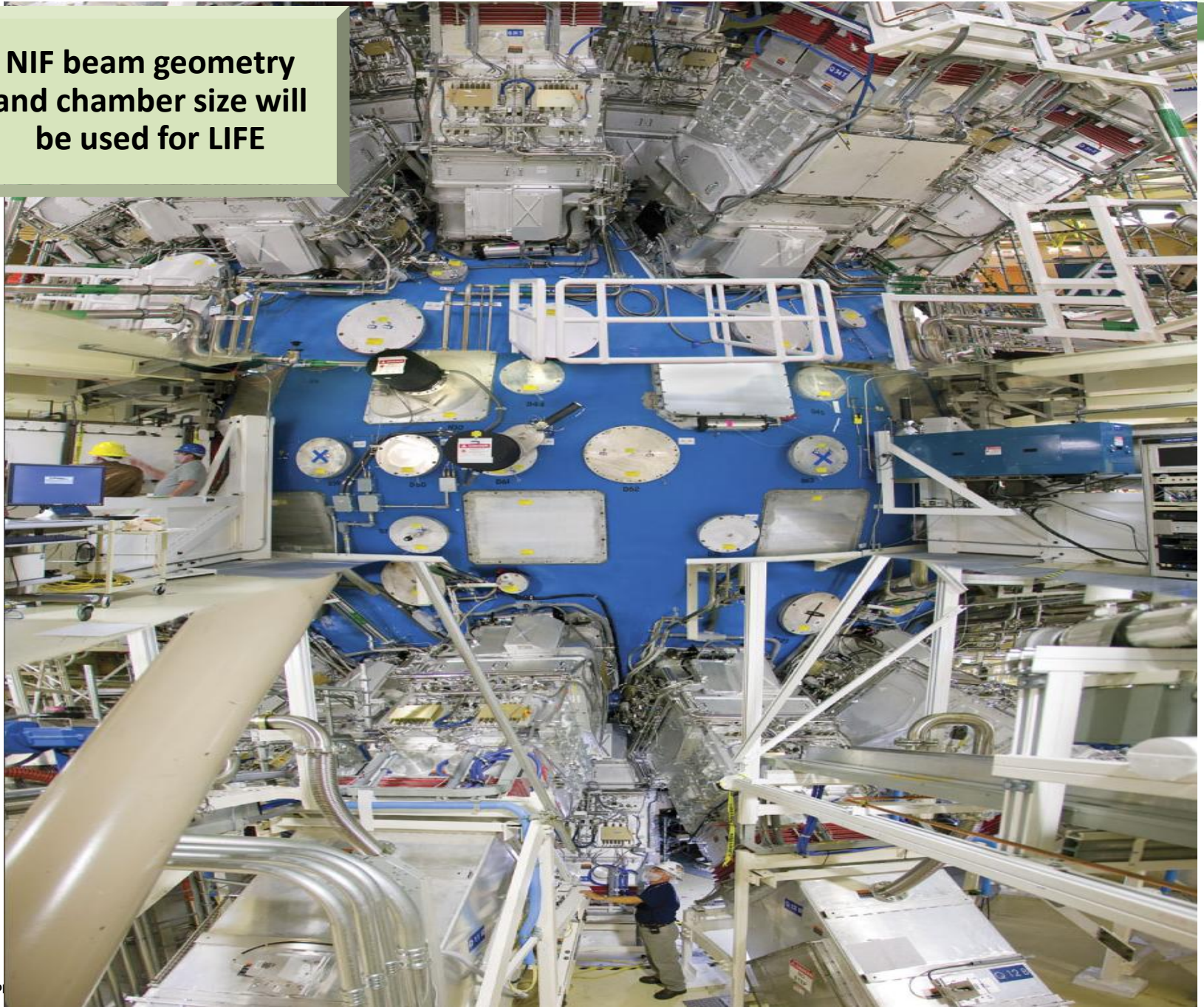
**1.8 MJ UV**

**NIF is complete and  
on the path to ignition**



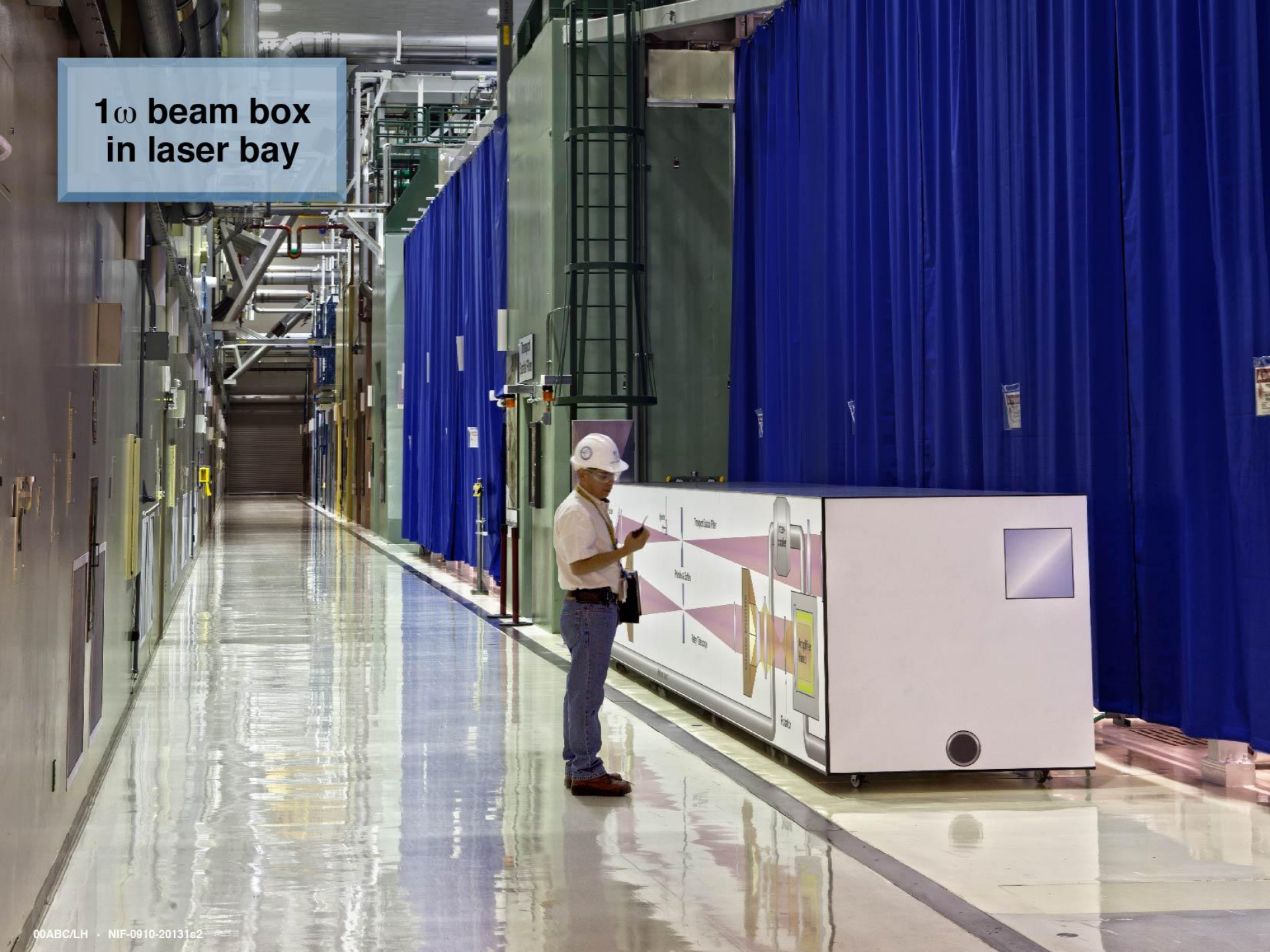


**NIF beam geometry  
and chamber size will  
be used for LIFE**





# $1\omega$ beam box in laser bay





**High availability using hot-swappable components was demonstrated on AVLIS**



**AVLIS maintained long-term (10 year) 24/7 operation at 99% availability with 1500 hr MTBF line replaceable units (LRUs)**



# Laser Inertial Fusion Energy (LIFE) is our response to the Secretary's call for a post-ignition plan

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**“The National Ignition Facility is a marvel, and while the Laboratory will achieve ignition, we need to think about what we should be doing in a year or two from today.**

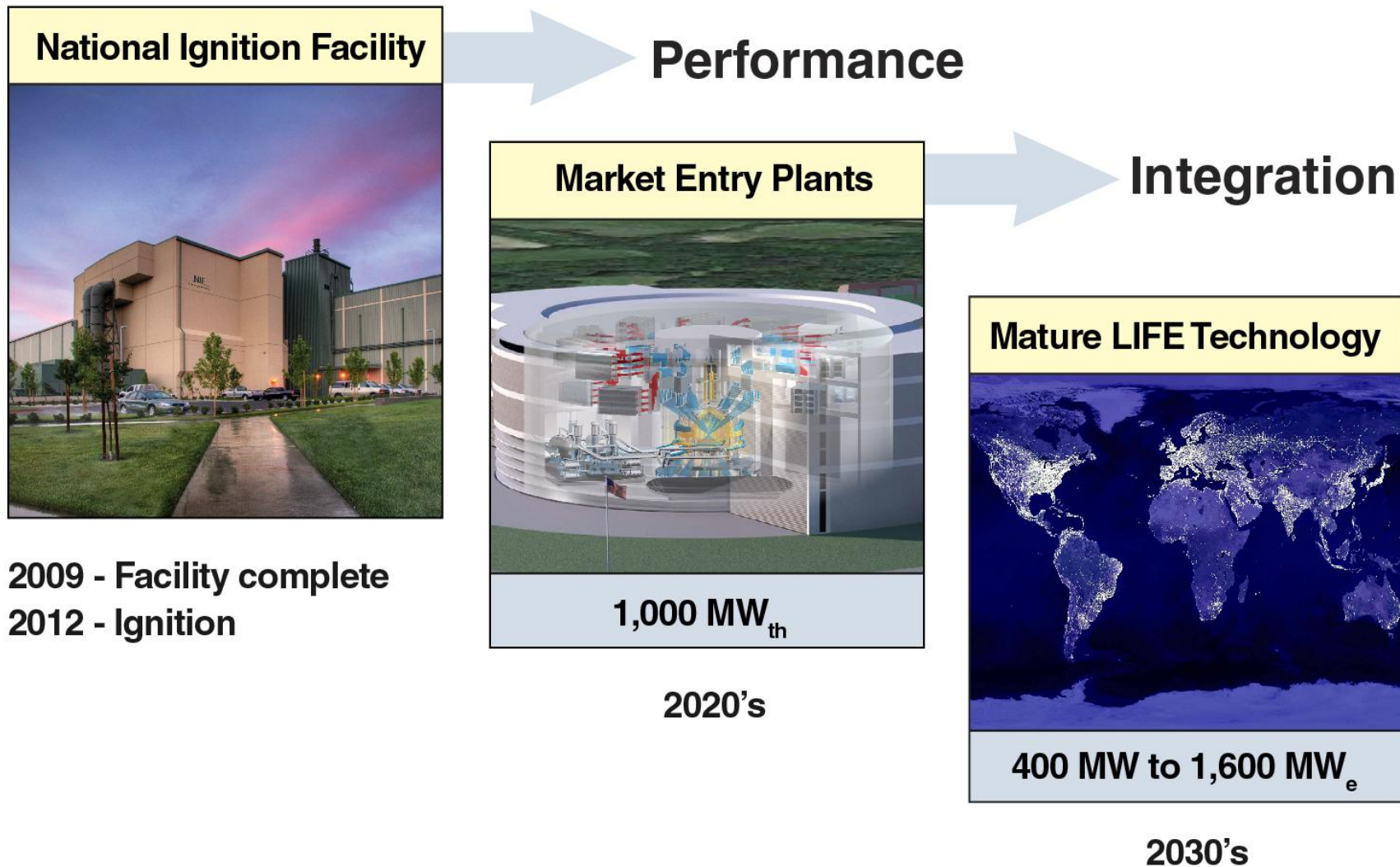
**...DOE should assume ignition success in that planning, and not wait for NIF ignition to start such planning.”**

**- Steven Chu U.S. Secretary of Energy**

**Energy Secretary Steven Chu**

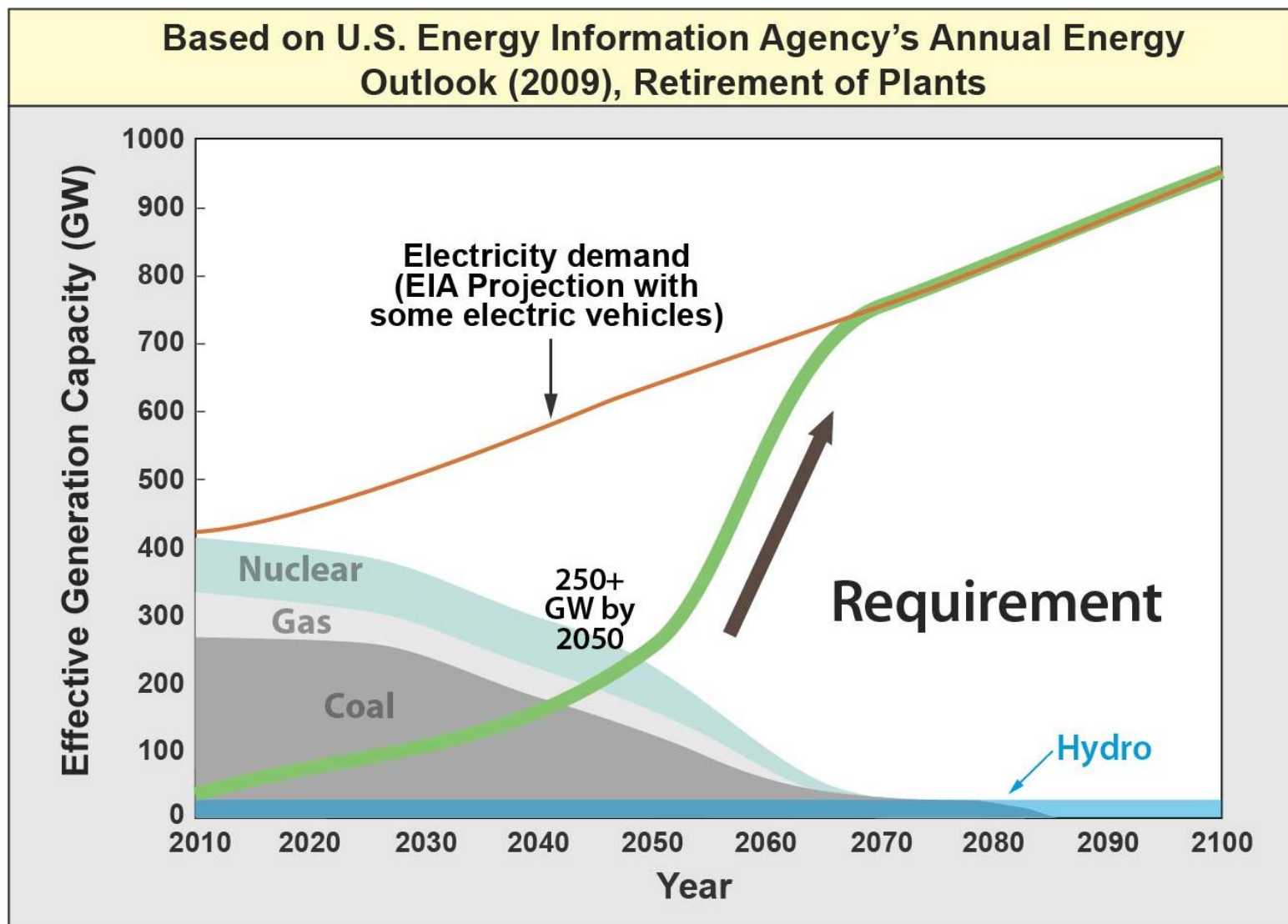


# Fusion energy – soon enough to make a difference

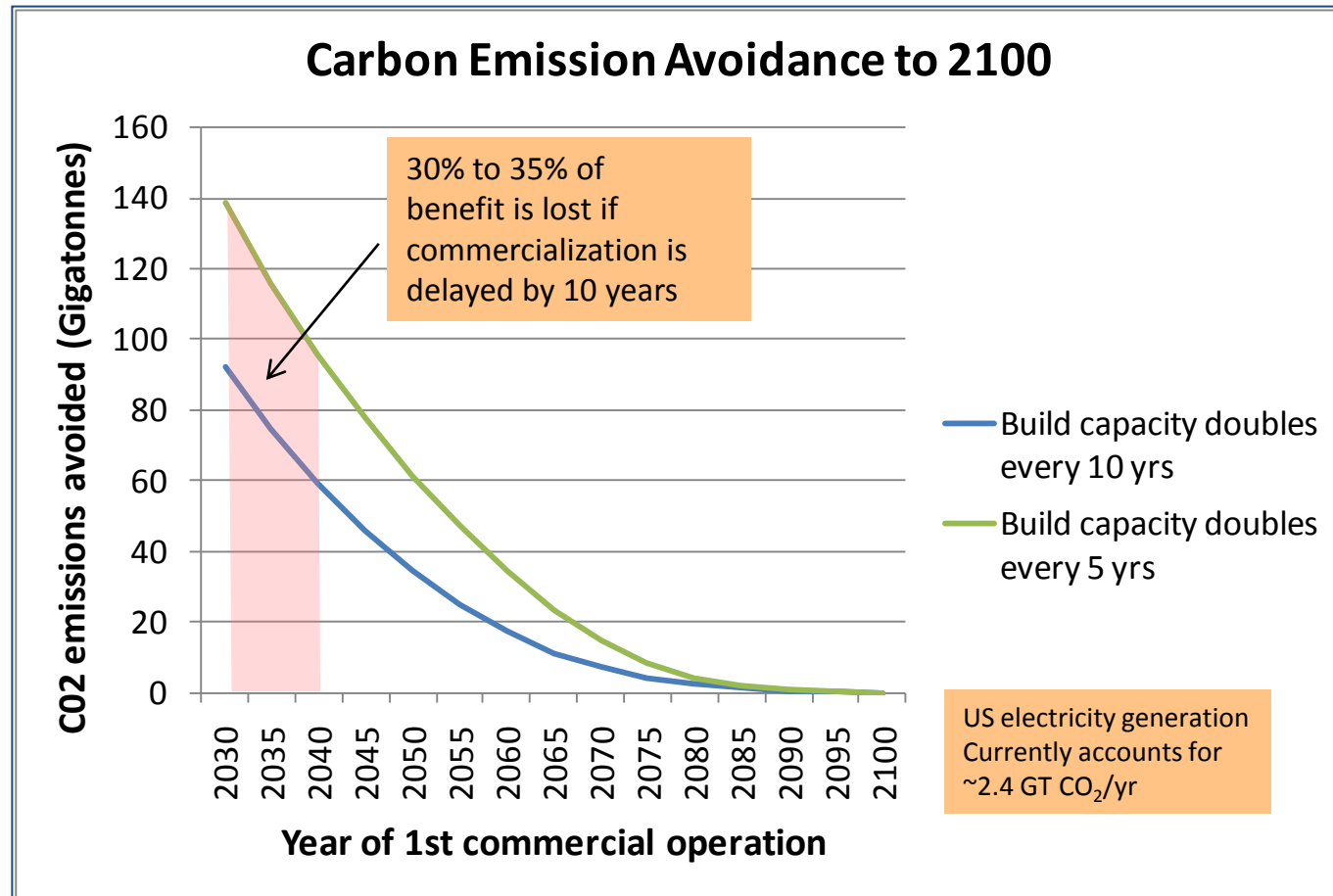




# If fusion is to be relevant, it needs to impact renewal of the US power plant fleet



## Carbon avoidance analysis illustrates need for early commercialization and rapid market penetration

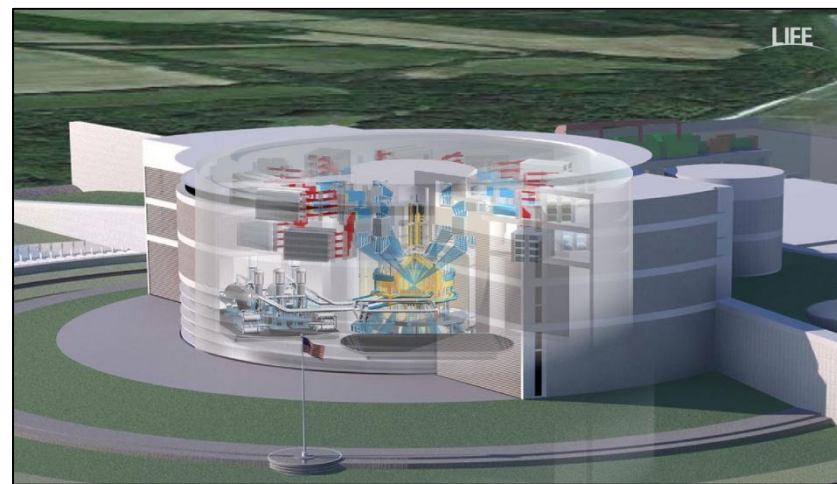


\*0.84kg CO<sub>2</sub> avoided/kWhr, assumes displacement of coal fired generation



# Discussions with utilities and vendors have focused on end-user requirements for operations & licensing

| <b>Plant Primary Criteria (partial list)</b>                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cost of electricity</b>                                                  |
| <b>Rate and cost of build</b>                                               |
| <b>Licensing simplicity</b>                                                 |
| <b>Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, Inspectability (RAMI)</b>    |
| <b>High capacity credit &amp; load factor</b>                               |
| <b>Predictable shutdown &amp; quick restart</b>                             |
| <b>Meet urban environmental and safety standards (minimize grid impact)</b> |
| <b>Public acceptability near load centers</b>                               |
| <b>Acceptable waste stream</b>                                              |
| <b>Learn from commercial nuclear operating experience</b>                   |
| <b>O&amp;M personnel qualifications</b>                                     |
| <b>Timely delivery</b>                                                      |



**Use of commercially available materials and technologies**

**Focus on pure fusion, utility-scale, power-producing facility**

# Industrial partners were consulted to determine component availability, performance and cost

- 30+ major vendors engaged from the semiconductor, optics, laser, construction, controls, nuclear, project delivery and regulatory industries
  - white papers produced detailing technology readiness and cost
- Example output:
  - **Semiconductor industry**: quantified laser diode performance, cost and capacity (joint paper from 14 companies)
  - **Optics industry**: glass production readiness (Schott APG-1)
  - **Manufacturing industry**: e.g. production of low activation HT-9 tubes
  - **Construction / Engineering** : facility design, commissioning and operations
  - Many of the key LIFE manufacturing processes are already in place





# The LIFE power plant design presents attractive safety characteristics

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- Primary source term disappears when **system is off**
- Runaway reaction is **not possible**
- **Low** residual decay heat: no need for active cooling
- **Low** and **segregated** tritium inventory
- In case of off-normal conditions the plant transitions passively to safe state
- Initial design basis accidents assessment shows **no need for public evacuation**
- **No need for “safety class”** structures, systems or components (SSCs)

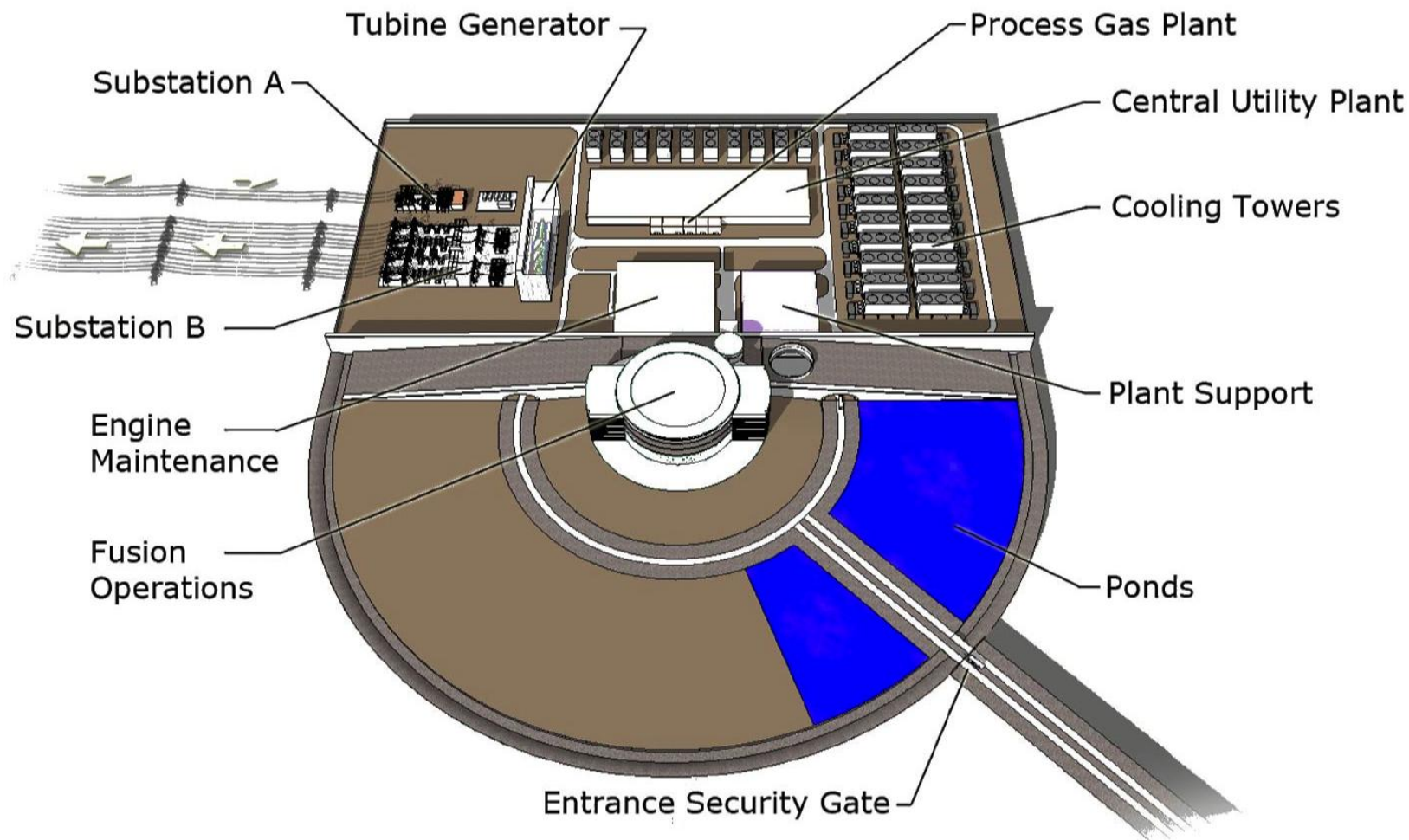
Performance-based licensing route (~10CFR70) looks likely

## LIFE Power Plant

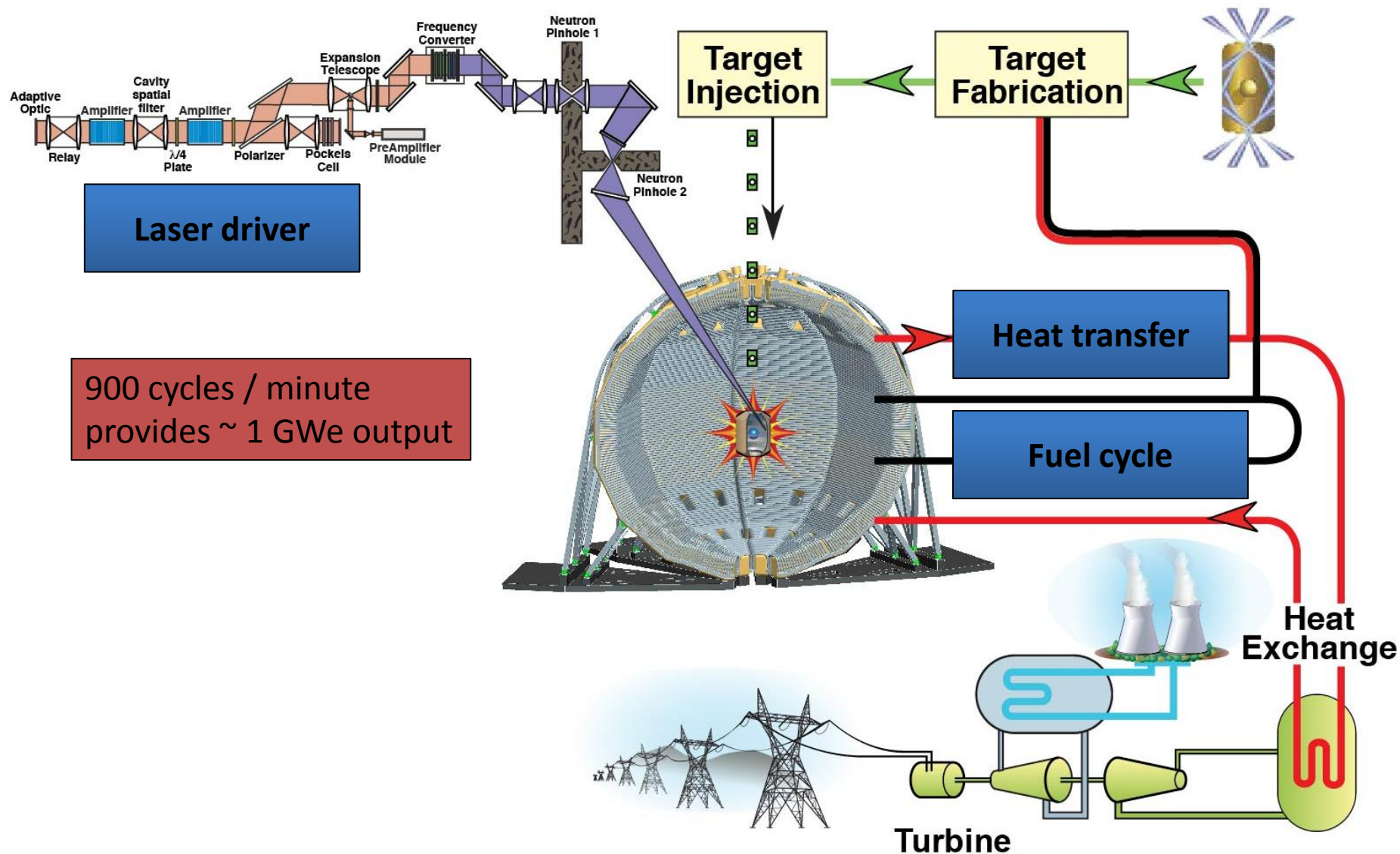
- Based directly on NIF performance
- Modular, factory built design for high plant availability
- Use of available materials and technologies
- Optimized for cost of electricity and market entry cost



# The LIFE plant is designed to be compatible with existing baseload site location and scale



# Principle of LIFE plant operation





# A detailed cost and economics model was iterated with the technology performance assessment

Economic factors

Capital cost

Availability

Reliability

Maintainability

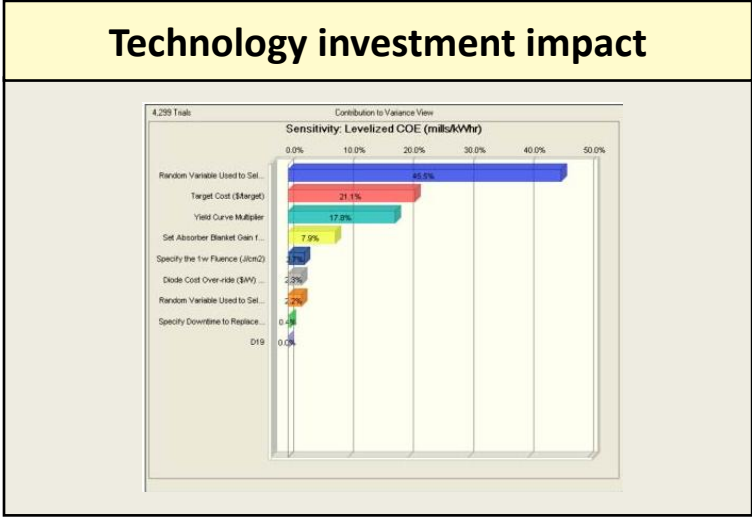
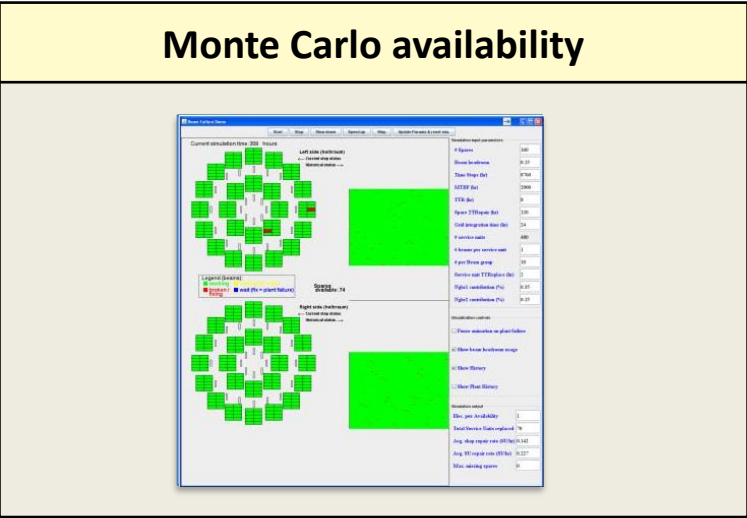
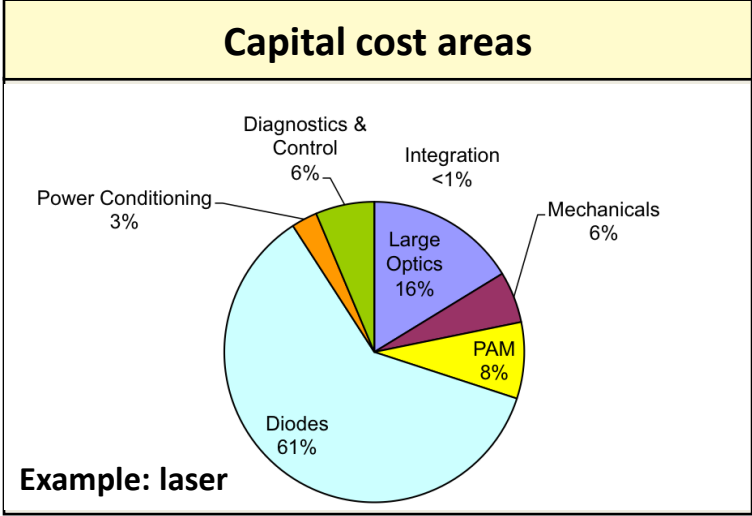
Fuel/consumable costs

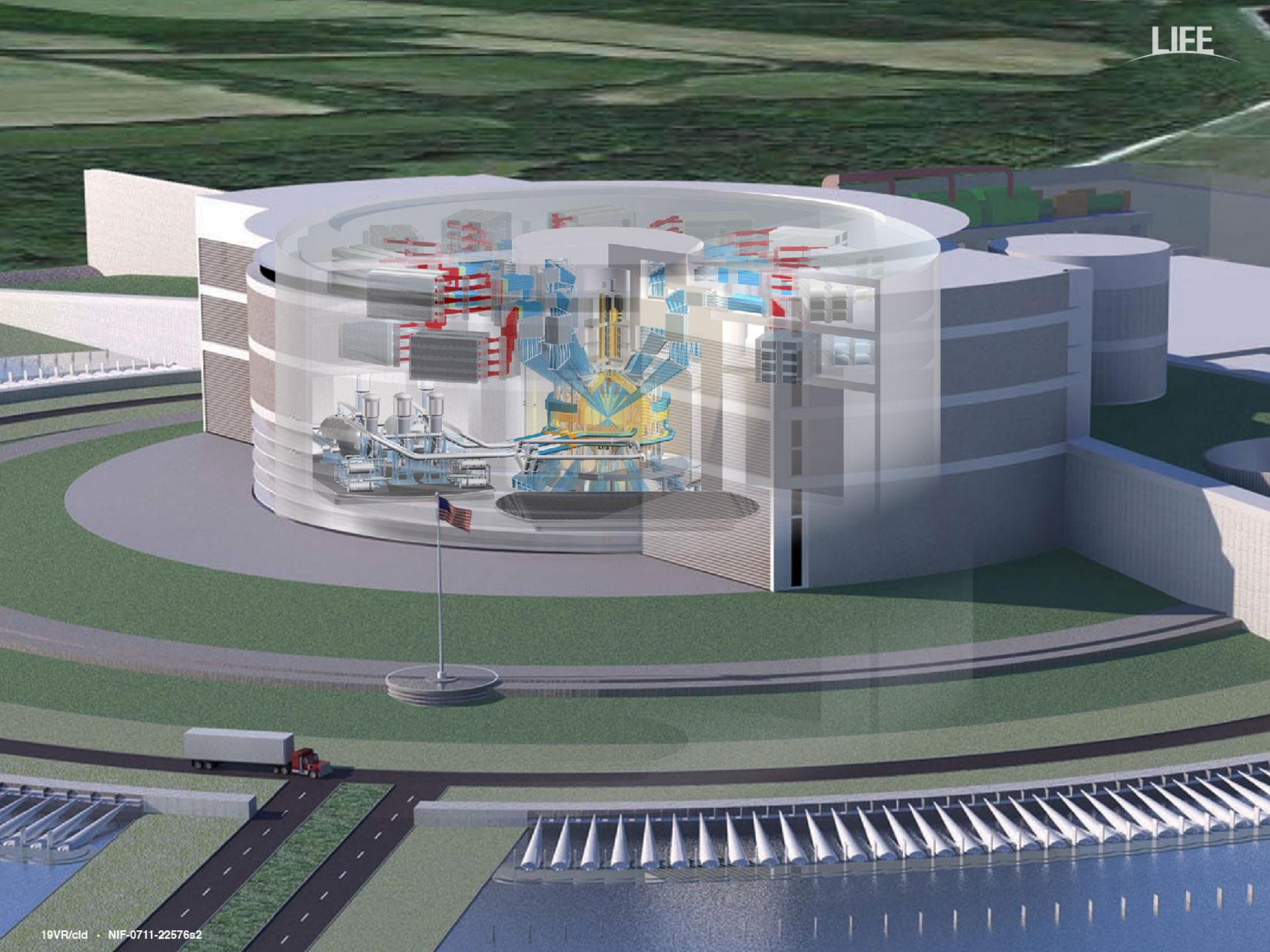
Licensing

Supply chain

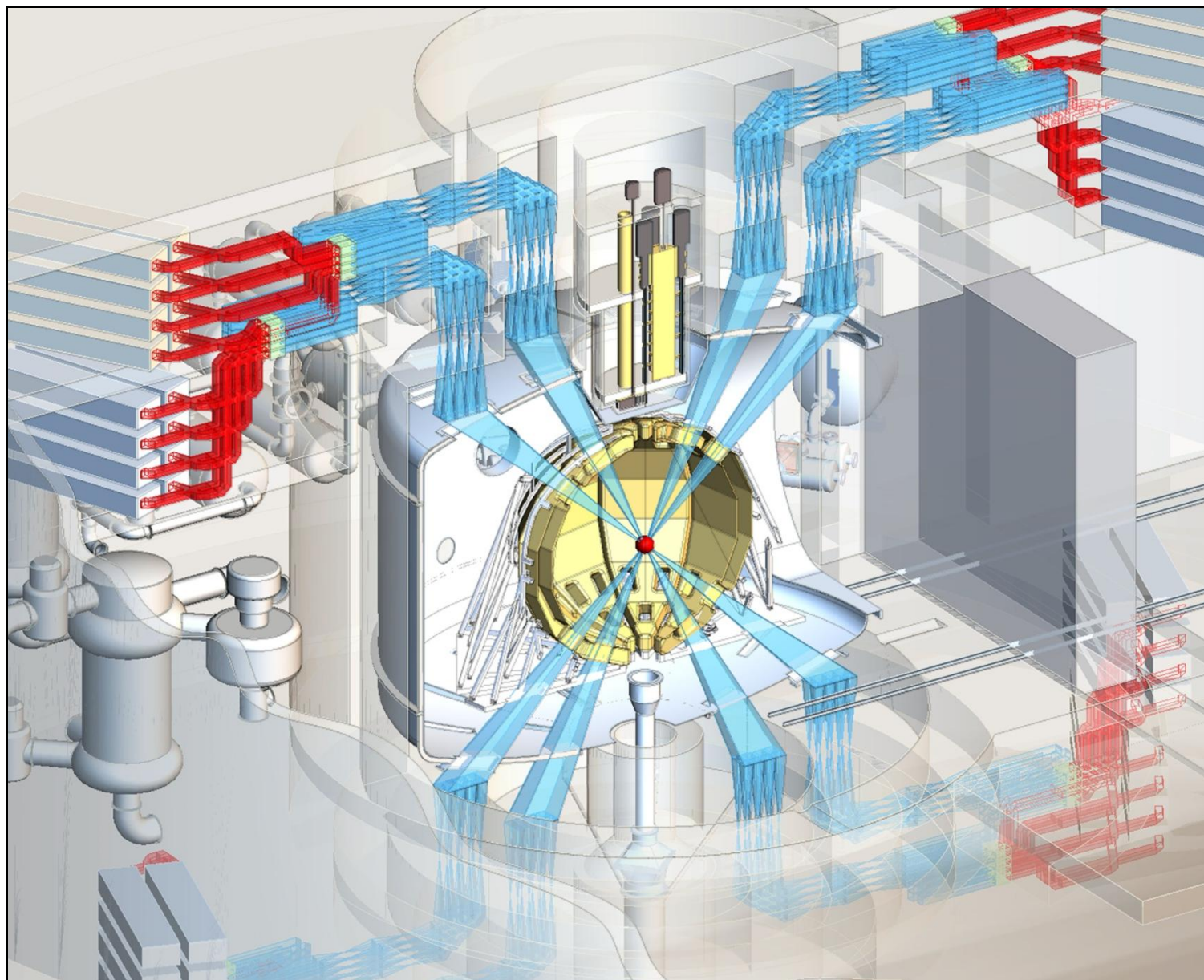
Environmental cost

Time to market









# LIFE is designed to use commercially available technology and material

**Semiconductor diode lasers**



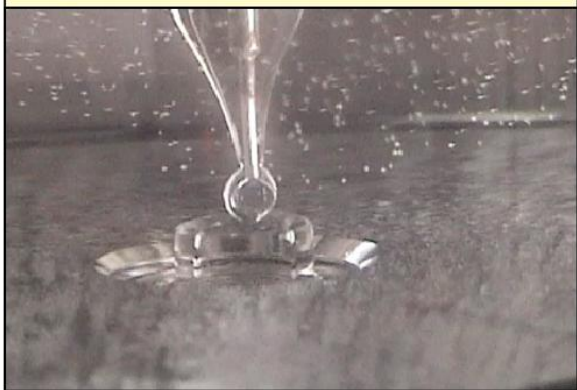
**Conventional steel boiler**



**Steam turbine cycle**



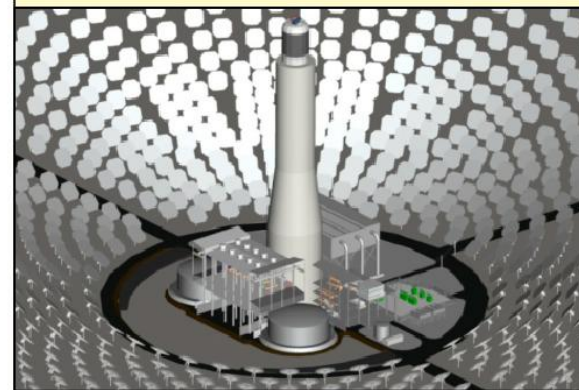
**Mass manufacture of fuel**



**Optics production**

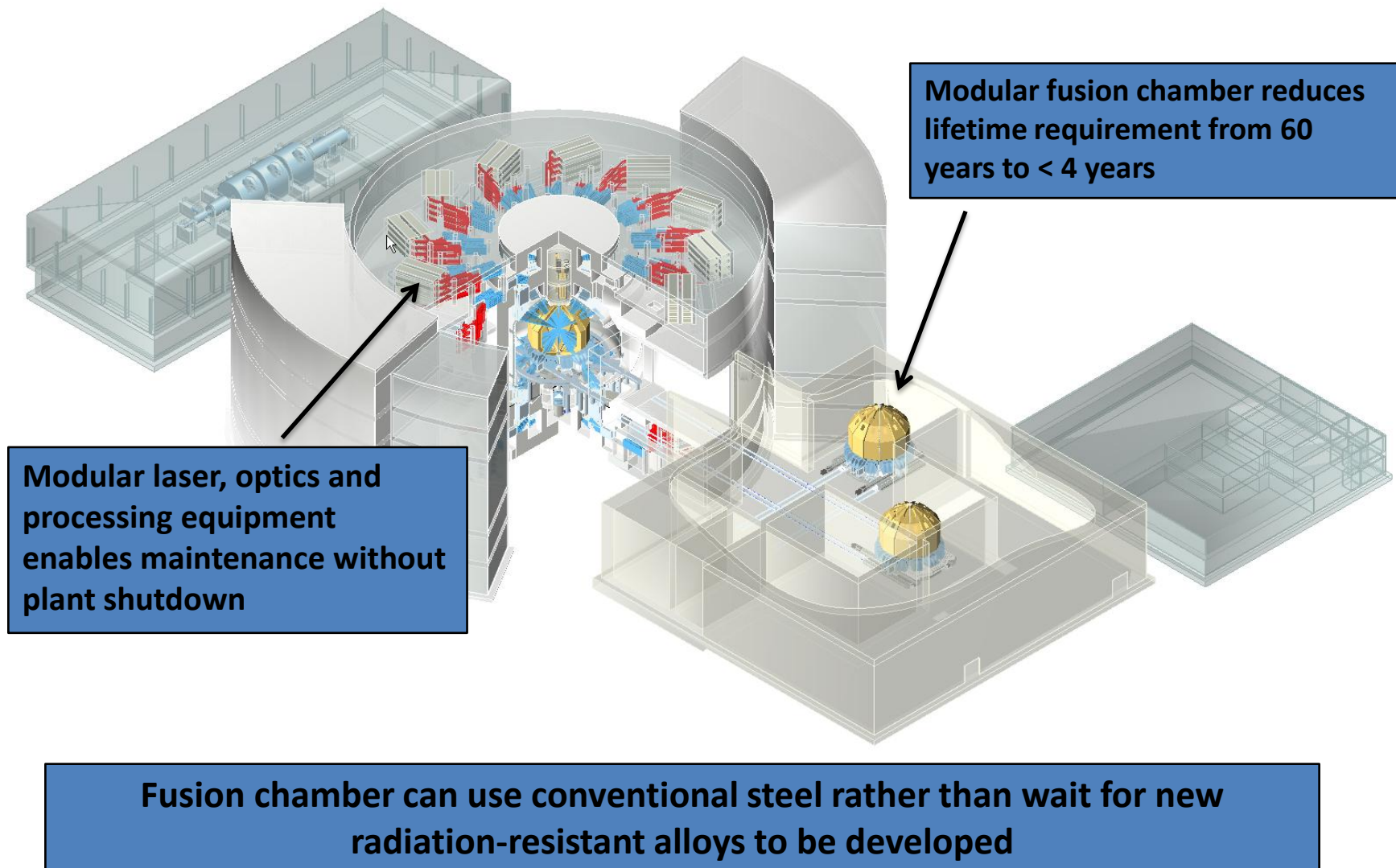


**Coolant systems**



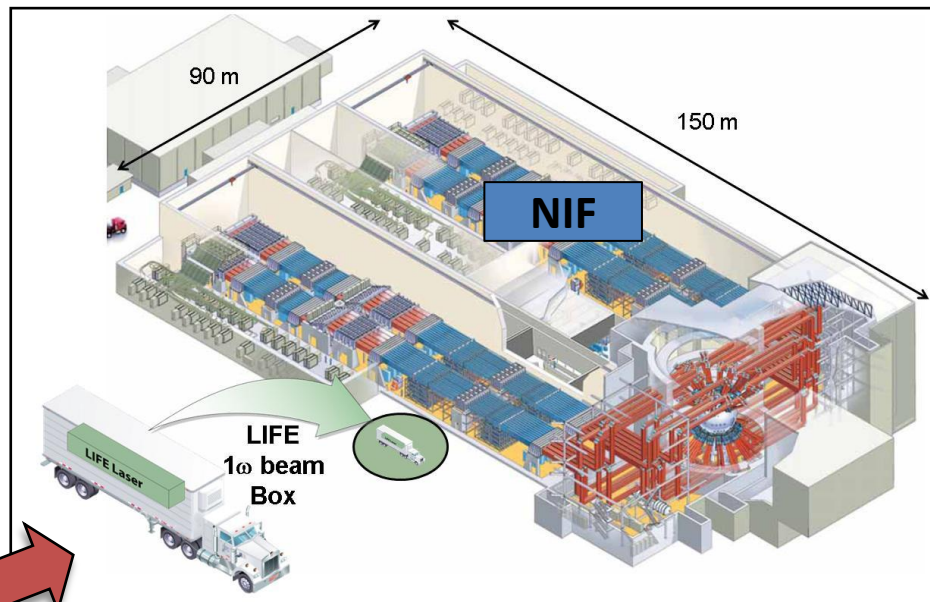
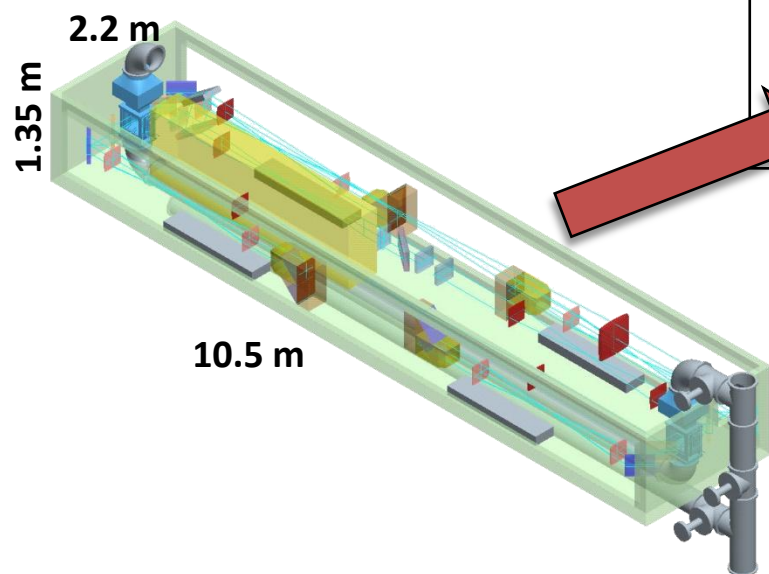


# LIFE's modular architecture is what enables commercialization in a relevant timeframe



# A LIFE beamline folds into a transportable box, enabling an efficient & cost-effective supply chain

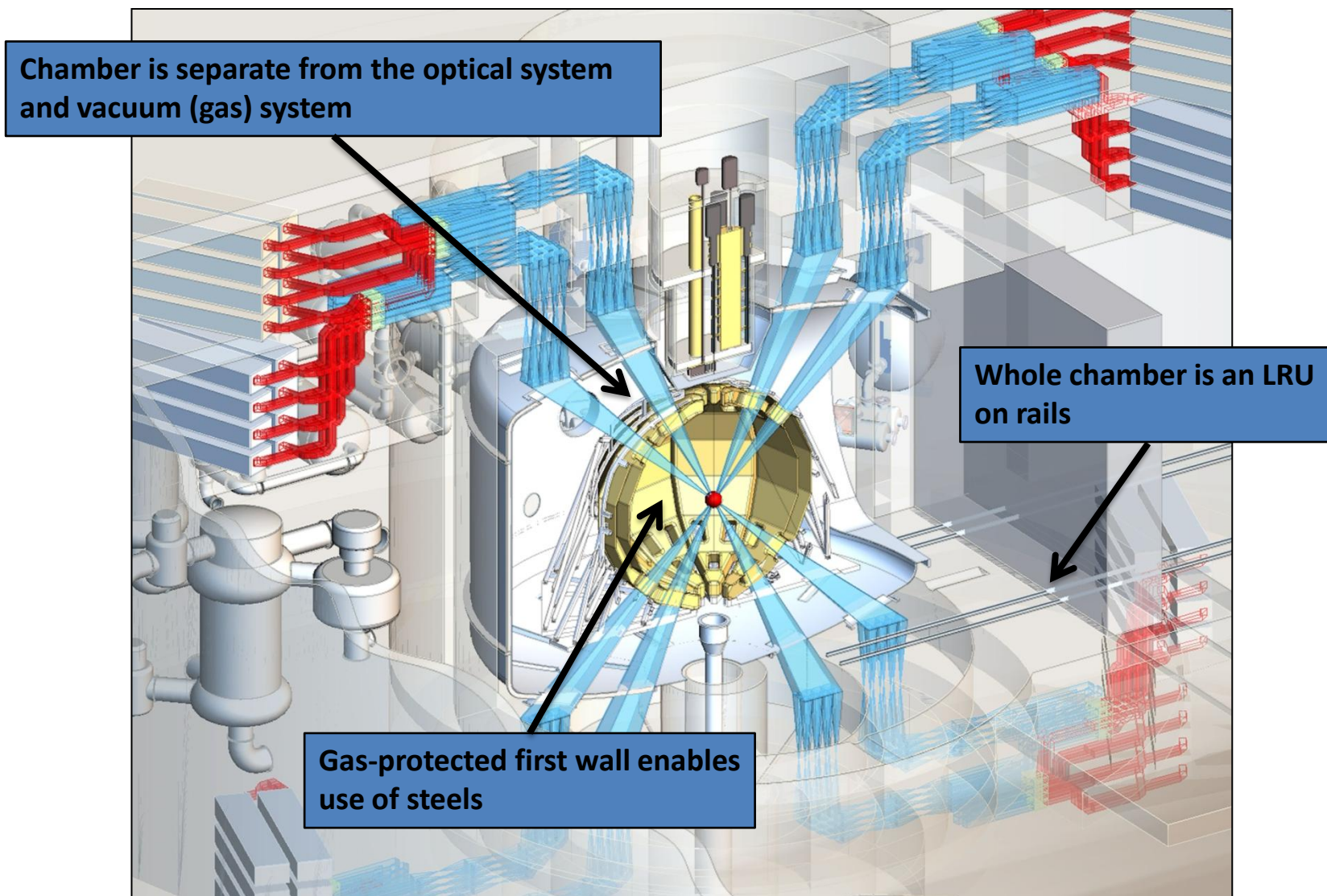
Ability to “hot swap” beamlines during plant operations.



- Offsite beamline factory
- Truck-shippable 1 $\omega$  beamline
- Low-overhead installation
  - Kinematic placement
  - Few interfaces



## ... but LIFE will use a modular “boiler” assembly



# Frequently Asked Questions of fusion

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- Evidence of Plasma Performance (will it work?)
- Power Plant availability and reliability
- Design simplicity and ease of construction, operations and maintenance
- Regulatory pathway, safety characteristics and waste stream
- Availability of materials and sub-system technologies
- Timeliness of delivery

## Specifically for IFE:

- Mass Manufacture and Cost of Targets (Fuel)
- Fuel Injection accuracy
- Driver (laser) performance: efficiency, repetition rate



# Conclusions

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- **LIFE addresses the primary criteria required for a baseload power plant**
  - guided by a group of utility executives and longstanding vendor partnerships
- **Uncertainties in plasma physics mandate the use of demonstrated fusion performance, and adoption of the tested driver geometry and characteristics**
  - i.e. Baseline on the NIF
- **LIFE allows substantial cost, time and risk reductions to be achieved by staged commissioning within a facility able to deliver GW output**
- **The LIFE solution leverages**
  - design, construction, operational and performance experience from NIF and a wide range of high average power laser systems
  - market availability for key technologies and materials
  - a single-step to commercial plant operation
  - international expertise and investment in LIFE-compatible technology

For More Information Visit

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<https://life.llnl.gov>

<https://lasers.llnl.gov>

or

**Simply Google “NIF”**



# LIFE

